NOTE XXV.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS GERYGONE FROM BORNEO

BY

J. BÜTTIKOFER.

The Leyden Museum is in possession of a male and a female of a species of *Gerygone*, collected by Schwaner in Southern Borneo. These two specimens are identified by Finsch with *G. sulphurea* Wall., the typical and probably hitherto unique specimen of which species has been collected by Wallace on the Island of Solor, one of the small islands near the eastern end of Flores. As far as we may conclude from the geographical distribution of the other species of the genus, it is not very reasonable that two birds from these different localities would belong to one and the same species, and it is not without much reservation that Salvadori accepts this name in his work: Uccelli di Borneo [1]). A year later, in his Uccelli di Celebes [2]), the learned author feels much inclined to consider our two birds to belong to a different, still undescribed species. — Sharpe, who had seen the two birds in 1878, without being able to compare them with the typical *G. flaveola*, united them with *G. flaveola* from Celebes, to which species they are certainly very closely allied.

A close examination of the birds, on the occasion of a recent review of the specimens of this genus in our Mu-

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1) Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1874, p. 246.
2) Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1875, p. 665.

seum, convinced me that they really belong, as Salvadori already suggested, to a species different from both *G. sulphurea* and *flaveola*, and I am much pleased to name this new species, in honor of the learned Professor, who was the first to point to the probable specific difference of our specimens from Borneo,

Gerygone salvadorii.

Gerygone sulphurea Finsch, Neu-Guinea, p. 166 (1865); Salvad. (teste Finsch) Ucc. di Borneo, p. 246 (1874); id. Ucc. di Celebes, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, VII, p. 665, line 4 from bottom (1875).

Gerygone flaveola (part.) Sharpe, N. L. M. 1878, p. 29; id. Cat. Birds Br. Mus. IV, p. 214 (1879).

Adult male: General color above ashy brown with an olive tinge, crown like back, upper tail-coverts somewhat darker brown; tail-feathers pale earthy brown with a rather broad, subterminal bar of darker brown and a white spot near the end of the inner web of all the feathers except the innermost pair, this spot being very broad on the outermost pair and becoming gradually narrower on the inner; wing-coverts like the back, primary coverts and quills dark brown, the primaries narrowly edged with gray, the secondaries more broadly edged with ashy brown, sides of face and ear-coverts ashy brown; the whole under surface sulphur-yellow, under tail-coverts paler yellow, sides of breast very obviously olive-brown, as also the thighs; under wing-coverts white with a yellowish wash, edge of wing dirty white, inner edge of quills pale vinous, bill black, feet brown. Wing 5 cm.; tail 3,5; culmen 1,1; tarsus 1,6.

Adult female: Exactly similar in color and size with the male.

This new species differs from the closely allied Celebean *G. flaveola* in the (for the size of these birds very considerable: 5 mm. —) shorter wing, in having the sides of the breast olive-brown instead of yellow, in wanting the whitish lores and the yellowish wash on the ear-coverts, in having the inner edge of the quills pale vinous instead of white and in having the under tail-coverts not pure white, in the upper surface being a shade darker ashy brown, and the subterminal white spot on the inner web of the tail-feathers, especially on the outermost, being much larger.

From the true *G. sulphurea*, which is not known to me *ex visu*, the Bornean species differs in having the sides of the breast olive-brown instead of plain yellow, in wanting the white loral spot, in having the inner lining of the quills vinous instead of white, and in having the white subterminal spot on the outermost tail-feather confined to the inner web, while it is said to be found on the outer as well in *G. sulphurea* (teste Sharpe, Cat. Birds); moreover the wing in the Bornean species is longer.

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